1	2	3
Goa	49	6
Gujarat	382	14
Haryana	966	131
Himachal Pradesh	145	14
Jammu & Kashmir	606	91
Karnataka	428	41
Kerala	715	89
Madhya Pradesh	2157	139
Maharashtra	1424	155
Manipur	152	23
Meghalaya	37	1
Mizoram	10	3
Nagaland	102	3
Orissa	1503	207
Punjab	1270	57
Rajasthan	1748	283
Sikkim	9	3
Tamil Nadu	2889	359
Tripura	49	6
Uttar Pradesh	12431	1421
West Bengal	1313	107
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12	2
Chandigarh	32	6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	Nil
Daman & Diu	4	2
Delhi	2781	307
Lakshdweep	7	1
Pondicherry	47	9
Total	37192	4010

The figures are commulative totals from its inception to 31.3.97.

(2) There is no significant delay in disposing of the cases, however of late, the Commission has been receiving a large number of complaints alleging human rights violations. Keeping this in view, the proposal of the Commission to augment staff and filling up of the vacancies is under consideration of the Government/ Commission.

[English]

Production and Consumption of Foodgrains

3292. SHRI HARIN PATHAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foodgrains produced in the country during 1995-96 and 1996-97 and whether this is excessive or beyond our actual requirement during the said period;

(b) if so, whether India is exporting foodgrains;

(c) whether projections for 1995-96 for foodgrains output are being recast due to monsoon below normal;

(d) if so, the basis on which our foodgrains requirement for domestic consumption in terms of per capita in Kg/year is fixed;

(e) whether one third of our population remains underfed living below the poverty line;

(f) if so, whether the Government propose to make any upward revision of per capita foodgrains consumption every year; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) The production of foodgrains during 1995-96 and 1996-97 was of the order of 185.04 million tonnes and 198.17 million tonnes respectively. The production was somewhat lower than the normative requirements in 1995-96 whereas it is adequate during 1996-97.

(b) Export of foodgrains (wheat and rice) at present is not undertaken by the Government from the Central pool stocks held by the FCI. However, while export of rice is freely allowed, export of wheat, coarse grains and pulses is allowed subject to export ceilings fixed by the Government. No export ceiling for wheat and wheat products has been fixed for 1997-98 and thus export of wheat and wheat products is banned. The export ceiling fixed for coarse grains and pulses during 1997-98 is 10,000 tonnes and 10,000 tonnes respectively.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) The foodgrain requirement for domestic consumption is worked out on normative basis as per the recommendations of the National Institute of Nutrition. The requirement is also worked out using the behaviouristic approach which takes into account the growth in population, the current level of consumption and the change in income for consumption expenditure.

(e) to (g) It is true that a large section of the population living below the poverty line is underfed. In order to meet the growing demand of population, the Government is implementing a number of specific crop oriented development schemes to raise the production of rice, wheat, coarse cereals and pulses. The foodgrains are being supplied at highly subsidised rate to the families living below the poverty line.

[Translation]

Cooperation from Non-Governmental Organisations in Agriculture Sector

3293. SHRIMATI KAMAL RANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to utilize the cooperation of non-Governmental organisations in the agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise;

(c) the funds allocated to non-Governmental organisations for this purpose during 1996-97; and

(d) the extent to which the achievements made in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) involved in agricultural extension since 1994-95 on pilot basis are at Statement-I enclosed.

Besides, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is operating Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for vocational training of farmers and farm women, on-farm testing, frontline demonstrations and in service training of extension functionaries. Eighty-seven such kendras are with Non-governmental Organisations, list is at Statement-II enclosed.

(c) An amount of Rs. 64.55 lakhs for 14 NGOs allocated under the scheme—Agricultural extension through Voluntary Organisations whereas under KVK programme an amount of Rs. 1256.05 lakh was allocated during 1996-97.

(d) The NGOs involved in agricultural extension pilot project are carrying out the project activities, namely, (i) micro level farming surveys, (ii) technology demonstrations, (iii) training for the farmers/farm women, (iv) study tours of farmers, and (v) farm information material for the farmers. On an average each NGO organises annually 50 training courses for the farmers/ farm women, 200 demonstrations on various technologies and study tours of about 50-100 farmers.

As regards KVK programme, on an average each KVK imparts 50-60 training programmes in the field of agriculture and allied areas benefiting about 2500-3000 farmers, farm women and rural youth every year.

Statement I

List of NGOs involved in Agricultural Extension on Pilot Basis

1. Shri Aurobindo Institute of
   Rural Development,
   Gaddipalli-508 201
   Distt. Nalgonda, A.P.

2. Youth for Action,
   1-8-702/26/1,
   Padma Colony,
   Hyderabad-500 044.
   Andhra Pradesh.